NOTE V.

HELOTA ROUYERI, NOV. SPEC. FROM WEST-SUMATRA

DESCRIBED BY

C. RITSEMA Cz.

Allied to *Helota Vandepolli* Rits. [1]), from Borneo, but broader, more strongly shining and of a brighter, more golden bronze colour above; moreover the punctuation on the head and pronotum is much coarser, that along the middle of the elytra finer, and the yellow spots on the elytra are larger.

Length 12 mm. — Above very shining along the middle and of a bright golden bronze colour; along the lateral margins the elytra are greenish; the scutellum is green; the antennae are pale testaceous with the club dark pitchy; the yellow elytral spots are situated between the 3rd and 6th striae and surrounded with black; the anterior pair is subquadrate, the posterior pair slightly narrower (more ovate) than the anterior one. The colour of the underside is pale testaceous, with the exception of the head (the throat alone is testaceous), the lateral portions of the prosternum and the elytral epipleurae which parts are bright golden green; the middle portion of the sterna shows a metallic green hue; the legs are pale testaceous with the trochanters pitchy brown and the apex of the femora, the base and apex of the tibiae [2]) and the tarsi dark pitchy, the latter with the exception of the base of

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1) Notes from the Leyden Museum, Vol. XIII (1891), p. 197.

2) The testaceous colour on the tibiae occupies slightly more than one third of them in *Rouyeri*; in *Vandepolli* the testaceous portion is larger, owing to the more restricted pitchy colour at the base and apex of the tibiae.

the claw-joint and that of the claws themselves; an infuscate stripe is present along the upperside of the anterior femora.

Head strongly produced in front of the eyes; the raised middle portion between the eyes distantly covered with very large punctures, the punctuation near the eyes fine and dense, that on the narrowed front portion still finer and more remote; underneath the head is irregularly punctate.

Prothorax slightly transverse, widest at the base, narrowing in nearly straight lines to the front; the front angles slightly produced; the base bisinuate, the lateral angles acute, the median lobe subtruncate and with a punctiform impression; the disk provided with nearly impunctate raised patches arranged in the following manner: a mesial forked one extending from the base on to the anterior margin, a short basal one on both sides of the median lobe and a large, very irregular lateral one midway between the basal- and front margin; the rest of the disk is covered with large deep punctures. The sterna show laterally a few rather indistinct punctures. The scutellum is transverse and impunctate.

Elytra slightly narrowing in nearly straight lines as far as the posterior yellow spots, thence more strongly narrowed in regularly convex lines towards the apices which are bluntly pointed and narrowly dehiscent at the suture; each elytron has ten regular striae of punctures of which the 4th and 5th are interrupted by the yellow spots and are not continued behind the posterior one; the punctures are very minute in the middle of the 1st to 4th, slightly larger in that of the 5th and 6th striae; in the 7th to 10th striae the punctures are large; the interstices between the 6th and 10th striae are costiform, those between the 6th and 7th and between the 8th and 9th striae are broader and more strongly raised than those between the 7th and 8th and 9th and 10th striae; the interstice between the 2nd and 3rd striae becomes costiform towards the end of the elytra; the shoulders are impunctate.

Abdomen smooth, with a few hair-bearing punctures along the middle; the last ventral segment indistinctly impressed along the middle, rounded at the tip.

The legs are impunctate, the anterior tibiae faintly curved.

Hab. West-Sumatra: Pajakombo (H. Rouyer).

The described female-specimen has been offered to the Leyden Museum, together with several interesting insects from the same locality, by Mr. H. Rouyer, and I have much pleasure in dedicating this handsome species to its zealous discoverer.

Leyden Museum, April 1906.